



Activity: Poe-try Workshop: Narrative Poetry
Intended Grade/Audience: 4th-6th

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| <p>Overview of the Activity: This <i>poetry workshop</i> will introduce students to identifying narrative elements, figurative language, and rhyme scheme within Edgar Allan Poe’s narrative poetry. Students will then apply what they’ve learned to create their own narrative poems.</p> | <p>Activity Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be introduced to Edgar Allan Poe to create a lasting interest and appreciation for his literature. 2. Students will strengthen their reading comprehension and will use context clues to understand the poems. 3. Students will strengthen their creative writing skills by writing narrative poems. 4. Students will identify figurative language, rhyme scheme, and narrative elements within the poems. | <p>Activity Time: 40 minutes</p> <p>4th-5th grade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Eldorado” reading (10 min) ● “Annabel Lee” reading (10 min) ● Narrative poetry writing (15 min) ● Conclusion/present (5 min) <p>6th grade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “The Raven” reading (15 min) ● Narrative poetry writing (15 min) ● Conclusion/present (5 min) |
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| <p>Virginia SOLs addressed and/or met:</p> <p>For 4th grade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading - 4.5 The student will read and demonstrate comprehension of fictional texts, literary nonfiction texts, and poetry. ● Writing - 4.7 The student will write in a variety of forms to include narrative, descriptive, opinion, and expository. ● Writing - 4.8 The student will self- and peer-edit writing for capitalization, spelling, punctuation, sentence structure, paragraphing, and Standard English. <p>For 5th grade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading - 5.5 The student will read and demonstrate comprehension of fictional texts, literary nonfiction, and poetry. ● Writing - 5.7 The student will write in a variety of forms to include narrative, descriptive, expository, and persuasive. ● Writing - 5.8 The student will self- and peer-edit writing for capitalization, spelling, punctuation, sentence structure, paragraphing, and Standard English. |
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Directions: Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) is an American poet and writer. You will read two excerpts from Poe’s narrative poetry. Unlike lyrical poetry, narrative poems tell a story and usually include elements of a story such as characters, settings, plot, themes, conflict, etc. Read “Eldorado” (1849) by Edgar Allan Poe and answer the following questions.

“Gaily bedight,
A gallant knight,
In sunshine and in shadow,
Had journeyed long,
Singing a song,
In search of Eldorado.

But he grew old —
This knight so bold —
And o’er his heart a shadow
Fell, as he found
No spot of ground
That looked like Eldorado.

And, as his strength
Failed him at length,
He met a pilgrim shadow —
‘Shadow,’ said he,
‘Where can it be —
This land of Eldorado?’

‘Over the Mountains
Of the Moon,
Down the Valley of the Shadow,
Ride, boldly ride,’
The shade replied, —
‘If you seek for Eldorado!’”

1. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

2. What are the elements of the story?
 - a. Setting:

 - b. Theme:

 - c. Character(s):

- d. Plot:
 - e. Conflict:
3. Identify two literary devices in this story. Provide examples from the text.
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Directions: Now, read “Annabel Lee” (1849) by Edgar Allan Poe and answer the following questions.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee; —
And this maiden she lived with no other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than love —
I and my Annabel Lee —
With a love that the wingéd seraphs in Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsmen came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre,
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me —
Yes! — that was the reason (as all men know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we —
Of many far wiser than we —

And neither the angels in Heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee: —

For the moon never beams, without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee: —
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling — my darling — my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea —
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

1. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?
2. What are the elements of the story?
 - a. Setting:
 - b. Theme:
 - c. Character(s):
 - d. Plot:
 - e. Conflict:
3. Identify two literary devices in this story. Provide examples from the text.

Directions: Write your own 4-6 stanza narrative poem in the space below. Your poem can be about whatever topic you choose. Poe often wrote about his own experiences, for example, “Annabel Lee” is likely based on the loss of his wife Virginia. Use either the rhyme scheme from “Eldorado” or “Annabel Lee” in your poem. Answer the following questions to help you draft your narrative poem.

1. What is the rhyme scheme of your poem?
2. What are the elements of your narrative poem?
 - a. Setting:

- b. Theme:
 - c. Character(s):
 - d. Plot:
 - e. Conflict:
3. List three literary devices you will include in your poem.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.

Write: Write your poem in the space below.

Directions: Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) is an American poet and writer. You will read an excerpt from Poe's narrative poetry. Unlike lyrical poetry, narrative poems tell a story and usually include elements of a story such as characters, settings, plot, themes, conflict, etc. Read "The Raven" (1845) by Edgar Allan Poe and answer the following questions.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore—
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
"Tis some visitor," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door—
Only this and nothing more."

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December;
And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor.
Eagerly I wished the morrow;—vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books surcease of sorrow—sorrow for the lost Lenore—
For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Nameless here for evermore.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before;
So that now, to still the beating of my heart, I stood repeating
"Tis some visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door—
Some late visitor entreating entrance at my chamber door;—
This it is and nothing more."

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you"—here I opened wide the door;—
Darkness there and nothing more.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before;
But the silence was unbroken, and the stillness gave no token,
And the only word there spoken was the whispered word, "Lenore?"
This I whispered, and an echo murmured back the word, "Lenore!"—
Merely this and nothing more.

Back into the chamber turning, all my soul within me burning,
Soon again I heard a tapping somewhat louder than before.

“Surely,” said I, “surely that is something at my window lattice;
Let me see, then, what thereat is, and this mystery explore—
Let my heart be still a moment and this mystery explore;—
’Tis the wind and nothing more!”

Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a flirt and flutter,
In there stepped a stately Raven of the saintly days of yore;
Not the least obeisance made he; not a minute stopped or stayed he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perched above my chamber door—
Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door—
Perched, and sat, and nothing more.

Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into smiling,
By the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore,
“Though thy crest be shorn and shaven, thou,” I said, “art sure no craven,
Ghastly grim and ancient Raven wandering from the Nightly shore—
Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night’s Plutonian shore!”
Quoth the Raven “Nevermore.”

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore;
For we cannot help agreeing that no living human being
Ever yet was blessed with seeing bird above his chamber door—
Bird or beast upon the sculptured bust above his chamber door,
With such name as “Nevermore.”

But the Raven, sitting lonely on the placid bust, spoke only
That one word, as if his soul in that one word he did outpour.
Nothing farther then he uttered—not a feather then he fluttered—
Till I scarcely more than muttered “Other friends have flown before—
On the morrow he will leave me, as my Hopes have flown before.”
Then the bird said “Nevermore.”

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so aptly spoken,
“Doubtless,” said I, “what it utters is its only stock and store
Caught from some unhappy master whom unmerciful Disaster
Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore—
Till the dirges of his Hope that melancholy burden bore
Of ‘Never—nevermore’.”

But the Raven still beguiling all my fancy into smiling,
Straight I wheeled a cushioned seat in front of bird, and bust and door;
Then, upon the velvet sinking, I betook myself to linking
Fancy unto fancy, thinking what this ominous bird of yore—

What this grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore
Meant in croaking "Nevermore."

This I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing
To the fowl whose fiery eyes now burned into my bosom's core;
This and more I sat divining, with my head at ease reclining
On the cushion's velvet lining that the lamp-light gloated o'er,
But whose velvet-violet lining with the lamp-light gloating o'er,
She shall press, ah, nevermore!

Then, methought, the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer
Swung by Seraphim whose foot-falls tinkled on the tufted floor.
"Wretch," I cried, "thy God hath lent thee—by these angels he hath sent thee
Respite—respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore;
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe and forget this lost Lenore!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!—
Whether Tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,
Desolate yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—
On this home by Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—
Is there—is there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!
By that Heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore—
Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant Aidenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore."
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

"Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!" I shrieked, upstarting—
"Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!
Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
Leave my loneliness unbroken!—quit the bust above my door!
Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!"
Quoth the Raven "Nevermore."

And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!

1. What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?

2. What are the elements of the story?
 - a. Setting:

 - b. Theme:

 - c. Character(s):

 - d. Plot:

 - e. Conflict:

3. Identify three literary devices in this story. Provide examples from the text.

Directions: Write your own narrative poem in the space below. Try to make your poem at least 10 stanzas. Your poem can be about whatever topic you choose. Poe often wrote about his own experiences, for example, “The Raven” is likely based on the loss of his wife Virginia. Use the rhyme scheme from “The Raven” in your poem. Answer the following questions to help you draft your narrative poem.

1. What is the rhyme scheme of your poem?

2. What are the elements of your narrative poem?
 - a. Setting:

 - b. Theme:

 - c. Character(s):

 - d. Plot:

 - e. Conflict:

3. List three literary devices you will include in your poem.
 - a.

 - b.

c.

Write: Write your poem in the space below.